

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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DISCUSSED BY OTIS.

Conditions in the Philippine Islands Again Reviewed.

WARAS WAR WAS OVER WHEN HE LEFT

Admiral Dewey Had Armed a Considerable Force of the Native Warriors—Another Chapter On the Beginning of Hostilities.

Washington, March 18.—Major General Otis again appeared before the senate committee on the Philippines. When he left the Philippines in May, 1900, General Otis said that the army had disposed of all of Aguinaldo's army, quiet prevailed during the months of May and June and hardly a shot was fired. A civil government had been set up, also the supreme court and courts of first instance in seven of the 19 provinces of Luzon. Answering a question by Senator Culbertson, General Otis said he never trusted native officers because they were too cruel to their men. When he left the Philippines, he said, "the war as war" had ceased. Answering a question by Senator Hale, General Otis said he saw no difficulty in withdrawing a material number of troops from the islands. The native forces he declared to be very necessary and he said there was no peace in Manila until the native police was organized. General Otis said that when he left Manila he apprehended further trouble because there was a certain element which dominated the ignorant classes. The great majority, however, wanted peace.

Asked by Senator Hale where the supplies, money, arms, etc., of the insurgents came from, General Otis said they received 2,500 rifles from Admiral Dewey and they also received from Hongkong certain arms, shipped aboard an American vessel, which landed at Batangas. They had received some arms from Japan and had captured some from the Spaniards at small garrisons which they attacked. He said that the merchants gave him more trouble than the insurgents themselves.

As to the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government, General Otis said that Aguinaldo's former secretary of state had told him that it would take 100 years to accomplish this; the Filipinos were not capable of self-government. The Filipinos, he said, understand that they must have protection, because without it other nations would divide up the islands, but they were desirous of making the best possible terms they could with the United States.

General Otis testified he himself had directed Aguinaldo to withdraw to the suburbs of Manila outside the American defenses, according to the terms of the protocol with Spain. This was not only a military necessity, but in accordance with right and duty. No nation in the world, he said, except the United States would have allowed these people to have hemmed us in the way they did. The order for their withdrawal was made solely in the interests of peace. The dual occupancy of Manila, General Otis said, he considered dangerous. He based his whole action, he said, on the protocol, as he understood it.

Death on the Gallows.

Mt. Holly, N. J., March 18.—John Young was hanged in the yard of the county jail here for complicity in the murder of Washington Hunter, an aged and wealthy farmer, who was killed in his home at Riverside, on the night of Jan. 25, 1901. Young made a confession in which he admitted having led the murderers to the Hunter home, but denied having struck the blow. Young is the second of the four men who participated in the murder of Mr. Hunter to pay the penalty. Young, in company with Charles Miller visited Mr. Hunter's house for the purpose of robbery. Hunter, who was 75 years old, resisted and was beaten to death. Kellar turned state's evidence. He is now awaiting sentence. Miller made his escape and has not been apprehended. Brown was hanged Dec. 3 last.

King Edward's Poor.

London, March 18.—Half a million of London's poor will be the guests of King Edward during coronation week. His majesty notified the mayor of the metropolis that the sum of £230,000 was placed at their disposal, and he invited them to make the necessary arrangements to entertain the very poor to the number of 500,000 at a dinner in celebration of his coronation.

In Foreign Ports.

Villefranche, France, March 18.—The United States cruiser Albany and the gunboat Nashville arrived here. They will remain for two weeks.

ANTHRACITE MINERS.

Operators Not Present at the Convention, But Mail Reasons.

Shamokin, Pa., March 12.—The convention of the United Mine Workers of districts 1, 7 and 9 began here at noon. District No. 1, comprising the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions, where there is said to be much dissatisfaction, practically controls the situation, and should the delegates from that region declare for a strike, the remaining districts would be compelled to accept the inevitable. According to Secretary Hartman of district No. 9 in the Shamokin district there are 144,000 mine workers in the anthracite region and 98 per cent of these are members of the United Mine Workers of America. It is intimated that recognition of the union will not be the chief issue before the convention. There are many grievances to be considered of more importance. It is said, than recognition of the union as a body.

When President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers arrived he said he was not in touch with the situation in the anthracite region and could make no official statement until he had conferred with the district officers. Concerning the refusal of the presidents to meet the miners, Mr. Mitchell said the letters he had received would be presented to the convention, but he could not say whether they would be made public. The letters, said Mr. Mitchell, "contained the usual reasons given by operators when they object to meeting labor organizations."

Miners of the Virginias.

Huntington, W. Va., March 18.—The annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, district No. 17, embracing the states of Virginia and West Virginia, met here. President Springer and other officials, as well as several national officers, are here. The meeting will continue two or three days. Officers are to be elected and important matters to be discussed.

Swollen Streams Checked.

Atlanta, Ga., March 18.—The sudden fall in temperature has effectually checked any further rise in the swollen streams of south Georgia, Alabama and Florida. Farm work of all kinds is behind two weeks. The railroads have restored traffic, which was interrupted in several places by washouts and trains are moving on time. The lowest temperature recorded in the south was 20 degrees in Atlanta. Freezing temperatures reaches into middle Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi and snow is falling in Wilmington, N. C.

The Olympian Games.

Chicago, March 18.—William Hale Thompson, chairman of the committee of preliminary athletics of the Olympian Games association, will leave Wednesday for the west. While away he will endeavor to work up enthusiasm over the Olympian games among the colleges and the athletic associations. It is expected that through the efforts of Mr. Thompson, the western athletes will be given a clear idea of the scope and intention of the games.

Major Betts Elected Governor.

Toledo, March 18.—A letter has been received here announcing the election of Major Arlington U. Betts as governor of the province of Albany, Philippine Islands, at the provincial elections held recently. Major Betts was military governor of the province prior to his election. He went to the Philippines as a captain of the Forty-seventh regiment.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Wausau, Wis., March 18.—Three men killed, the entire mill wrecked and one man injured, is the result of a boiler explosion in Wheeler Gavit's sawmill near Gallon, a village eight miles east of Wausau. The dead men are: Wheeler Gavit, proprietor of the mill; Chester Goldman, engineer; John Domahowski. The explosion was of terrific force.

Greeks Emigrating.

Athens, March 18.—The increase in Grecian emigration is seriously alarming the government. During the last few weeks 1,000 young people have gone to seek their fortunes in the United States. The press is calling on the government to introduce a measure to check this exodus.

Slave Plant Burned.

Paragould, Ark., March 18.—The large plant of the Pekin Slave and Manufacturing company was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is near \$100,000, mostly covered by insurance. About 100 employees are thrown out of work. The company will rebuild.

Granville Shepp, fire chief of Muncie, Ind., was fatally shot by a negro. Fire destroyed 12 business places and other property at Shortsville, N. Y. Loss \$40,000.

OHIO AT THE BIG SHOW

Commission Provided For to Have Charge of the Exhibit.

HOUSE PASSES BRUMBAUGH'S BILL.

Effort to Prevent Fraud in the Sale of Stocks of Merchandise—Reorganization of Militia—Other Legislative Matters.

Columbus, O., March 18.—The house passed the Brumbaugh bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to have charge of the Ohio exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. The bill carries an appropriation of \$75,000.

The Silberberg bill to prevent fraud in the sale of stocks of merchandise was passed without opposition. The bill requires that before a sale of a stock of goods can be completed a complete list of all creditors with amount due each must be furnished and all creditors given five days' notice of sale. Heavy fines and imprisonment are provided for failure to comply with the law.

Other bills passed were: To permit sheriffs and prison guards to rise with prisoners on freight trains and to require witnesses to the plugging of oil or gas wells.

Bills introduced: To require all county official printing to be done by the lowest responsible bidder (newspapers under the act will be required to give bond in not less than \$1,000); to compel railroad companies to build switches to adjoining manufacturing plants upon agreement to pay expenses; to prevent divorce decree being made within less than one year after marriage; to make it prima facie evidence that the holder or purchaser of government license to sell liquor is required to pay the Dow tax.

In the Senate.

A bill was passed creating a park board for the city of Cleveland.

The Harding bill to reorganize the national guard so as to make it conform with that of the regular army was passed by the senate. The bill will increase the value of the state military, extend the time on encampments and make it easier to mobilize, and at the same time it will not increase the expense of its maintenance. The object of the reorganization is to meet the requirements of a bill which will probably be enacted by the national congress, to give the state militia about \$50,000.

Bills introduced: To provide for a committee, consisting of the state commissioner of schools, the presidents of Ohio State, Ohio and Miami universities, and five other members to be appointed by the governor, to have control over all branches of study taught in the common schools; to repeal the law which makes the personal emphy of a judge ground for not allowing a judge to hear a case; to extend the term of the dairy and food commissioner from two to three years; allowing cities to levy a tax not to exceed seven-twelfths of a mill for the purpose of acquiring fire department buildings; providing for the rebuilding of the children's home in Pickaway county at a cost not to exceed \$15,000; making it unlawful and providing heavy penalties for the pollution of the waters and lakes by running the filth into them from straw board works; providing that the cost of the transportation of insane persons to hospitals shall be paid by the counties from which they are sent, at not to exceed three cents per mile; providing for the filing of annual reports by the secretary of the state board of agriculture.

Steamer Ashore.

Wilmington, N. C., March 18.—The tug Alexander Jones arrived at Southport, returning from Cape Lookout shoals on the North Carolina coast, where she went to the assistance of an unknown steamer ashore there. The master of the Jones says none of the tugs was able to get near the steamer, as she was upon the shoals and the sea was breaking over her. Several attempts were made by the life saving station to rescue the crew, but without success. The tugs were unable to get near enough to ascertain the name of the vessel. The revenue cutter Algonquin and tug Compton of this port are still lying by the derelict.

Lake Navigation Opened.

Detroit, March 18.—Navigation on Lake Erie was opened for the season of 1902 by the steamer City of Detroit of the Detroit and Cleveland line, which left her dock at the foot of Wayne street for Cleveland. The City of Detroit had a full cargo of freight aboard and despite this 75 passengers made the trip. Lake Erie was reported clear of ice.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

New Doorkeeper Named For the House. Senate Proceedings.

Washington, March 18.—When the house met Frank B. Lyon of Cuba, N. Y., was elected doorkeeper to succeed the late W. J. Ginn. The oath was immediately administered to Mr. Lyon by the speaker.

The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the river and harbor bill. When Mr. Hepburn (Ia.), who has fought river and harbor bills ever since he came to congress, arose to speak, there was an outburst of applause on both sides of the house. While acquitting the chairman of the committee of looking to anything but the public service, Mr. Hepburn said there were gentlemen upon the committee who did not hesitate to "log roll" to secure appropriations for their own schemes.

Mr. Lawrence (Mass.), a member of the committee, defended the bill in an extended speech. He declared that if Boston was to obtain the share of the country's commerce to which it was entitled, it was absolutely necessary that the harbor should have the 35 foot channel provided for in the pending bill.

Mr. White (Ky.) spoke in favor of the river and harbor improvements as a proper method of expending money raised by taxation.

In the Senate.

Washington, March 18.—When the senate convened two veto messages of the president were laid before the body and ordered printed. The first was a veto of an act to grant an honorable discharge from the military service to Charles H. Hawley, and the other was a veto of an act for the relief of James W. Howell.

Mr. Rawlins (Utah) offered some correspondence with respect to the organization and purposes of the Federal party in the Philippines, which he asked to have printed as a document. The request gave rise to some debate. Mr. Rawlins finally, on Mr. Allison's objection, withdrew his request, indicating that he would read the correspondence and thus secure its publication in the Congressional Record. A resolution offered by Mr. Gallinger directing the civil service commission to send certain information to the senate was passed.

The bill to protect the president of the United States was taken up and Mr. Vest (Mo.) made a speech on the measure.

Ship Subsidy Bill.

Washington, March 18.—The ship subsidy bill as passed by the senate limits the time of the operation of contracts made under the provisions of the bill to July 1, 1920, and provides that the amount of the expenditure under the mail subsidy paragraph shall not at any time exceed \$8,000,000 annually. Congress shall have power to amend or repeal the act without impairing any contract made under its authority. No foreign-built ship shall participate in the subsidy and no foreign-built ship of any line acquired by American citizens shall be admitted hereafter to American registry.

PEACE TALK REVIVED.

President Kruger Dispatches a Messenger to South Africa.

London, March 18.—Mrs. Eloff, wife of Mr. Kruger's private secretary, sailed for South Africa on Saturday. Her husband expects to follow her speedily. The inference drawn by some people at The Hague is that Eloff will carry letters from Mr. Kruger which may have a decisive effect in ending the war. The generalization is an elastic one, but without doubt well informed people at The Hague are convinced that negotiations are in progress and peace nearer than is generally supposed.

Theatrical Manager Injured.

New York, March 18.—David Belasco, the theatrical manager, has been severely injured at the Criterion theater in this city. While the heavy sets of scenery were being lowered to make the street scene in the final act, in which the leading man is taken to the guillotine, one of the massive borders broke from its fastening and fell, striking Mr. Belasco on the right side of the head. The curtain was held for 10 minutes, while a doctor was summoned. He dressed the wound and Mr. Belasco was revived sufficiently to be put into a carriage and taken home.

Indictment Against L. & N.

Louisville, March 18.—An indictment returned against the Louisville and Nashville railroad by the federal grand jury is made public. It charges a violation of the interstate commerce law, in the offense consisting in the road charging less for the transportation of corn in carload lots than the interstate commerce law prescribed.

STOPPED BY REBELS.

Chinese Troops, Worsted in a Battle, Await Reinforcements.

ENGAGEMENT LASTED TWO DAYS.

Important Towns in the Hands of the Revolutionists and the Revolt is Spreading Rapidly, Imperial Soldiers Deserting.

Hongkong, March 18.—General Ma has been followed by the Kwang-Si rebels, who have taken possession of Fang Cheng (Feng Chuan). They have killed or captured all the mandarins and have looted the town. General Ma attacked the rebel strongholds, but after an engagement lasting two days was forced to retreat. The rebels then established their headquarters at Fang Cheng. The rebellion is spreading rapidly in the provinces of Kwang-Si, Kwang Tung and Yun Nan.

A letter received here from Tien Tai, 50 miles from Kwang Chou, says all business is suspended there owing to fear of the rebels.

Marshal Su is at Lien Chow and General Ma is at Kao Chou (both in Kwang Tung province). Both of these commanders are awaiting reinforcements. They wish to join their forces, but the rebels are holding all the intervening passes and prevent a junction of the government troops. Many of the imperial soldiers are joining the rebels, owing to the superior pay offered them and the opportunity for looting. The rebel leader is Hung-Ming, a relative of the celebrated Hung-Sou-Chuen, leader of the T'ai-Hung rebellion.

Rebels Marching on the Capital.

Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, March 18.—A force of Venezuelan insurgents, supported by the revolutionary steamer Bolivar, captured the town of Juan Griego, of the island of Margarita and afterwards moved on the town of Asuncion, capital of the island. The Venezuelan government troops were defeated and there was every indication that the insurgents would soon be masters of the whole island.

Liberal Army Victorious.

Washington, March 18.—Secretary Long has received the following telegram from Commander Rogers of the gunboat Marietta, dated Colon: "Liberal army has gained a victory. Rebels have possession of the country west of Panama. Fighting expected on the isthmus."

Soldiers and Civilians Fight.

Mobile, Ala., March 18.—A report was received here from Morgan, Ala., at the entrance to Mobile bay, that a riot between soldiers and civilians occurred there Sunday night. One man is reported to have been killed and 10 or 15 wounded. There has been no communication between the barracks and this city since Sunday afternoon. The news was not learned until a private boat came in. About 40 or 50 soldiers were, drinking at a saloon called "The Blue Goose," on the outside of the reservation when the fight started between the boys in uniform and a crowd of civilians who are making repairs at the barracks. Pistols and knives are said to have been used.

Martinelli's Successor.

Rome, March 18.—The scramble to be apostolic delegate at Washington continues, as it is equal to the four largest European unifications, the occupants of which only leave their office to become cardinals. Among the many candidates to succeed Monsignor Martinelli, it is now confirmed in the highest authority that Monsignor Falconio will be chosen. As the pope was receiving the Most Rev. L. N. Regin, the archbishop of Quebec, he is quoted as having said: "The apostolic delegate at Ottawa will soon leave you, but will stay on your side of the world, going to Washington."

Attorney Hitchcock.

Washington, March 18.—Secretary Hitchcock telegraphed here that his brother, Henry Hitchcock, died at his home in St. Louis. Mr. Hitchcock had been ill for some weeks with heart trouble. He was 71 years old. He was formerly president of the St. Louis Bar Association and had a wide reputation among lawyers throughout the country. He was offered a seat on the bench of the United States supreme court by President Harrison, but declined on account of his large law practice.

Paris, March 18.—Marcelle Quellen, 49, editor of the Journal Officiel, was run over in the boulevard Port Royal by an automobile. M. Quellen was taken to the hospital, but died a few minutes after his arrival.